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In spite of Professor Charl  ty's confidence in the obvious implications of the documents he analyzes, only a specially trained observer is likely to extract a great deal from his volume, the character of which is, of course, entirely different from the clear and explicit cahiers. Yet one even slightly tinctured with curiosity in regard to the actual situation of the church at the opening of the Revolution will discover much of interest in the first chapter, which enumerates the ecclesiastical corporations—the numerous chapters, the secular and regular communities of men and those of the women, with a tolerably full account of their sources of income and of their numbers. For, as is well known, even the driest document or mere statistical table becomes more eloquent to him that can see than the glowing pages of the most fascinating historian.

JAMES HARVEY ROBINSON.

Memoirs of the Count de Cartrie: a Record of the Extraordinary Events in the Life of a French Royalist during the War in La Vend  e and of his Flight to Southampton where he Followed the Humble Occupation of Gardener. With an Introduction by FR  D  RIC MASSON, Appendixes and Notes by PIERRE AM  D  E PICHOT and Other Hands. (London and New York: John Lane Company. 1906. Pp. lxxxii, 249.)

THESE memoirs of an unknown cannot be dismissed with Louis XVI.'s impatient "Encore un m  moire!" Though not himself famous, Cartrie was famously related, for his sisters Mesdames Sapinaud and Bulkeley are well known in Vendean annals. While the memoirs may add little to the available stock of knowledge, they do present an unsurpassed picture of the Vend  e and of provincial France during the Terror.

Toussaint-Ambroise Talour de la Cartrie de La Villeni  re was born January 26, 1743, of a family of the judicial nobility in Anjou. At the age of eleven he entered the army, and soon joined the Regiment de Berri on service in Canada and surrendered with it at Montreal in 1760. He returned to France on parole, secured his discharge from the army, married his cousin, Anne-Michelle de l'  toile, and settled on one of the ancestral estates, Cartrie, a few miles from Angers. Here he followed the quiet life of a country gentleman, winning the devoted admiration of his dependents and neighbors and bringing up a family of three sons and three daughters. From this quiet existence he was driven by the events of 1793 to espouse the cause of the Vendean royalists. After the defeat at Cholet, he watched over the dying moments of his nephew, the brave and generous Bonchamp. Then, with several members of his family, he followed the fortunes of the Vendean host in the march to Granville; in the return to Angers, where he was active in the futile assault upon the town; in the march to Le Mans; and after the disaster of December 12, 1793, joined in the hopeless retreat to Ancenis. The failure to effect the crossing of the Loire

and the consequent dispersion of the Vendean army compelled the Talour family to separate for safety. Cartrie and one of his sons passed the winter secreted in the forest adjoining his estate and supported by his faithful adherents, but on February 27 they set out to reach the eastern frontier. Though it seems incredible that the journey could have been successfully accomplished, the son found safety by enlisting at Thionville, and the father ultimately escaped across the border on April 27, 1794. The penniless émigré found helpful friends and so made his way to England, where he joined the corps of émigrés who made the unfortunate expedition to Quiberon. Again he escaped, and after five years spent in poverty near Southampton, he was seeking permission from the First Consul to rejoin his family on his estate when the narrative closes. It is known that he did return and that he failed to obtain a pension at the Restoration. He is last heard of at Le Mans on August 30, 1824.

The memoirs are published from an English translation of the lost French original made by an unknown hand about 1824. The history of the manuscript is also a mystery. It is first reported in the possession of Isaac Latimer, editor of the *Western Daily Mercury*, whose daughter sold it to Mr. Iredale, the Torquay bookseller. Mr. Lane acquired it from him in October, 1904, and, after preparing the narrative for publication, deposited the manuscript in the British Museum. M. Pichot, the editor of the *Revue Britannique*, took an enthusiastic interest in the editing of the narrative and has prepared a French translation. M. Masson's introduction sets forth in a stimulating fashion some novel views of the Revolution. The book also contains a fascinating account of M. Pichot's work as editor, the translator's original preface, some valuable notes, a score of admirably chosen illustrations, a detailed table of contents, and a good index. Cartrie's narrative is thrilling; M. Pichot's editing almost perfect; and Mr. Lane's book-making very attractive.

GEORGE M. DUTCHER.

The History of the Papacy in the XIXth Century. By Dr. FREDRIK NIELSEN, Bishop of Aalborg, and formerly Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the University of Copenhagen. Translated under the direction of ARTHUR JAMES MASON, D.D., Master of Pembroke College, Cambridge. (London: John Murray; New York: E. P. Dutton and Company. 1906. Two vols., pp. xiii, 378; 481.)

THERE was great need of a history of the papacy in the nineteenth century. Church historians are too apt to think of the Council of Trent as the end of all things, and hardly realize that the twenty-five years that followed the election of Pius IX. are among the most momentous in the whole history of the papacy. For this, if for no other reason, the work of the Bishop of Aalborg¹ justifies its translation into English.

¹ Since translated to Aarhus.